

# The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1854.

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## TERMS:

THE POST is published every Friday at \$2 per year, payable in advance, or \$3, if payment is delayed until the expiration of the year.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of 12 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year. Persons sending advertisements must mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will continue until forbidden and charged accordingly.

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Office on Main street, next door to the old Jackson Hotel.

## THE POST.

Athens, Friday, May 5, 1854.

WASHINGTON, April 23

The Senate ratified on Tuesday the Mexican Gadsden Treaty with the amendments. The \$10,000,000 is the sum to be paid Mexico.

The Garay claim has been thrown out.

Col. Benton spoke for two hours in the U. S. House of Representatives, on Tuesday, against the Nebraska and Kansas bill.

A Nebraska Emigration Convention, which was held in Worcester, Mass., on the 18th inst., of persons favorable to the establishment of a colony or colonies of New England men in the territory of Nebraska, was attended by about fifty delegates, representing some twenty towns in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Resolutions were passed commending the enterprise, and pledging to oppose the introduction of slavery into the territory.

A dispatch from Buffalo says that a terrible riot occurred at Saginaw on Friday. Several hundred persons turned out, in defiance of law, and attempted to rescue several prisoners who were in jail. The Sheriff and his posse attempted to sustain the law, and in doing so the Sheriff was killed. Several others badly wounded. The prisoners were not released.

It is stated that Commodore Newton has communicated to the government the important fact, which had come to his knowledge at Havana from a source he deemed perfectly reliable, that the Captain-General has in possession a royal decree, authorizing him at any moment he may deem proper, to emancipate all the slaves in the island. This is the measure of defence which has been hinted at by English and French papers, and is intended to carry out the threat that Cuba must be Spanish, or else a second Hayti.

Among the remarkable changes in the Post Office system of the country is the largely increased transportation of the mails by rail roads. Instead of 4,327,400 miles, as in the fiscal year 1847-8, the transportation of mails by railroad last year was no less than 12,989,705 miles. The changes are observable mostly in New York, Ohio, and Michigan. The former having increased from 735,076 miles in 1847-8 to 3,006,958 miles in the year 1852-3; and in Michigan from 149,790 miles in 1847-8 to the same period; and in Ohio from 96,928 miles to 1,225,982 miles.

The Washington National Intelligencer states that there is in that city no such Bank as the "Metropolitan Bank" nor any one nearly in name to it, except the old "Bank of the Metropolis," established forty years ago.

Chicago is the great central point of business in the northwest. In twenty years the place has grown to be a great city, and is now progressing so fast that house rents are higher than in New York. She has twenty-four trunk railroads, with thirty-seven branches, and forty-six trains of cars leave and enter the city daily.

The Hon. Luther Severance, of Maine, late Commissioner at the Sandwich Islands, has returned to his home, afflicted with an incurable cancer; which, it is said, has already eaten away his lower lip and chin and is extending among the glands of the throat, where the flesh is rotted out and requires constant dressing. He is actually being eaten up alive. Mr. S. was formerly a highly respectable editor of a newspaper, and a member of Congress from Maine.

Tears of compassion are like dew drops falling from roses upon the bosom of the earth.

Spanish shillings and ten-penny pieces falling from pockets, are much more efficacious than all the "tears of compassion" that ever fell in this world. The latter are but the smoke of benevolence; the former the fire. Tears don't pass current at the baker's shop. "You can't feed capons so."

EARLY MARRIAGE.—In Pennsylvania a girl is legally marriageable at fourteen, and boys at sixteen, without the consent of their parents. Awful to think of.

The best thing to be taken after being intoxicated.—A resolution never to be tipsy again.

A woman in Wisconsin, who was lately attacked by a bear in the woods, so ably the poor animal with her tongue that it died at her feet.

There are two sides to everything except the religion of a hypocrite, and that is all out side.

## VERY IMPORTANT LAND QUESTION SETTLED.

Subsequent to the passage of the law of September 28, 1850, granting donations of the public lands to settlers in Oregon, various speculators pounced on the different town sites in that territory, in which they were all settled. They were in all cases the first settlers on the different tracts, and claimed on the passage of the law above mentioned, the right to locate their six hundred and forty-acre warrants so as to cover not only the portions of the various towns occupied by themselves, but by others. The Surveyor-General of Oregon decided in favor of their various claims; thus ousting all other persons who had also settled in the different towns of the Territory and improved the respective lots they occupied. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, however, on appeals from these decisions of the Surveyor-General, has reversed his decision on the ground that the donation law did not authorize the selection of the sites of settled towns, under it; and that under the law of May 23, 1844, the corporate authorities only are authorized to enter such lands in trust for all the occupants of such land or sites at the time such entries may be made. An appeal was taken from this decision, and the Secretary of the Interior has confirmed it we understand. It is said that the property involved in this decision is worth millions of dollars.

The Newark Advertiser says: "It is gratifying to observe the unbought and un-solicited attention which is now being paid to President Fillmore during his progress through the South. It is not only a source of pleasure, but of good, we trust, since it warns the demagogue that a real devotion to the interest of the whole Republic, such as that gentleman exhibited in his administration, brings after it the most estimable reward—the permanent respect and approbation of the country. No time-server or pandering party, especially no traitor to principle, can ever hope to secure the rich recompenses of his country's smiles. The honor and satisfaction belong only to the impartial, high-minded, and faithful administrator of the national affairs, who with unflinching integrity pursues the right, whoever may temporarily censure and whatever may befall. Such was the conduct of Millard Fillmore—thus he now reads the favorable verdict of his fellow citizens in their faces."

CURSING A RAILROAD.—The Parkersburg Gazette, informs us that some of the contractors operating upon the line of the North western Railroad, having declined to collect for the Catholic Priest in that neighborhood, the Peter-pence due him from the hands working on the road, his reverence formally cursed their section, forbade Catholics to work thereon, under severe penalties, and summoned the church to enforce his behest.

Eaton's Section is one of those cursed after this fashion; so of course those at work there are under ban. Forgetting or disregarding the fact, the friends of a laborer lately killed on that section, brought him near to town for interment in the Catholic Cemetery—consecrated ground. The Priest refused the corpse the right of burial in the church grounds, and after some warlike demonstrations against his Reverence, which nearly resulted in a fray, the friends of the deceased were forced to forego the interment of the dead in consecrated ground and buried him without the enclosure.

THE CHANCES OF WAR.—The Life Insurance Companies in England have calculated the chances of being killed or wounded in the battle and fixed the rates of insurance. A party may be insured against "death by accident or violence from any cause including death in action, for £3 3s. on the £100 per annum; and if to include a payment in case of loss of limb of half the sum insured, and payable on death, £3 3s. per cent. extra." It would seem, from these terms, that a man is twice as likely to lose his leg as he is to lose his head, probably because he has two legs and only one head.

THE RUSSIAN SUBMARINE SHELL.—It is stated that the inventor of the infernal Submarine machine, said to be in the possession of the Emperor of Russia, by which ships can be blown up through the agency of the electric wire, is a Frenchman, and that when he communicated his invention to the Czar, he expressly stipulated that in case of war between France and Russia, he should be at liberty to give his own country the benefit of the discovery. It is further stated that on a recent occasion, this gentleman was received at the Ministry of Marine, and in the presence of M. Duquesne and a board of naval officers, explained the fearful means of destruction which he claims to have originated. The board, incredulous at first, closely examined the matter, and in the end were much struck by the demonstration, and a little alarmed. Sir Charles Napier, on the admission of the inventor, was already prepared for what he might have to encounter. A telegraphic dispatch was immediately sent to war Admiral Paravall Deschenes.

At the celebrated clock manufactory in Connecticut, 250 men are employed, and the clocks are manufactured at the rate of 600 a day. Each clock passes through about 60 different hands. More than half the clocks made in Connecticut are sent to Europe.

SUPERSTITION OF THE TURKS.—English cotton shirts, on which the concise contents of the Koran are roughly printed in blue, are now selling in the Turkish camp. They are eagerly bought up at tenfold their value, as the Turkish soldiers attach to these talismans extracts of the gift of making the wearer invulnerable in battle.

The Rumor that was about has sunk.

## SENSELESS.—The St. Louis (Mo.) Republic.

in noticing the intention of a friend to issue a new weekly paper in that State at one dollar per annum, makes the following senseless remarks:

"We may be allowed to say that the price is the only thing about the proposed paper that we object to. It is not a living price, and the more subscribers a paper gets at this rate, the poorer the proprietor is likely to be in the end. It will not net more than 5 or 10 cts. profit on a year's subscription, and this on the supposition that all who subscribe pay promptly, which is never the case. Why has it come necessary to cheapen the value of printer's labor, when every other occupation is conducted so as to have a substantial, fixed profit—and prices are to go up, instead of being put down?—Who is there that works as many hours, or as unceasingly, or so much for the benefit of the community, and of every rational public and private enterprise? Who is called upon to make as many sacrifices of time, labor and convenience? Who so often takes the lead in all just, noble and philanthropic efforts and this from an honest and correct impulse, and without the hope or expectation of reward? And yet, with a proper conception of the important relation which they hold to the public, they have been going on, year after year, to cheapen the publication of newspapers, and of course to lessen their efficiency, until they have placed the subscription at a price which leaves no margin for profit, or the support of the establishment. They may continue to make a living, for they seem to have in too many instances, a wonderful faculty of living on nothing—but it is neither doing justice to themselves nor the community in which they perform so important an office unnecessarily and uselessly, to undervalue their labor."

SINGULAR CASE.—Mr. Henry Manter, of Starks, had suffered from a disagreeable sensation in his stomach and a tickling in his throat, for a year or more, and had occasionally raised blood. It was supposed that the sensations were deceptive, and in reality produced by worms, as various strange sensations are known to be. The cause, however, has turned out to be stranger still.

One morning recently, Mr. Manter, feeling this tickling in the upper part of his throat, and something biting him there, got his wife to look into his mouth. To her astonishment she plainly saw the head and eyes of a lizard. She was so frightened that she screamed. On telling her husband what she had seen, it alarmed him so much that she feared for the consequences, and tried to turn it off. At any rate, he was induced to take some vermifuge, and shortly obtained relief by the expulsion of the extraordinary tenant of his stomach. The lizard was about six inches in length.

Mr. Manter then related that about three years ago he had drunk at a brook in which he observed numerous little lizards; and expressed the opinion that he must have swallowed it at that time.—*Lexington Farmer.*

In relation to the proposed emancipation of slaves in Venezuela, it is stated that there are only about 10,000, the greater part of them being old. Their average value will not exceed \$200, which gives a total of two millions dollars. The proposition of the President for the abolition of slavery was received by Congress with acclamations, as he himself had set the example by freeing all his own slaves. They resolved upon such a method of indemnifying the slave owners that in the three years all their claims will be satisfied.

Private letters by the Asia, from shipping houses at Liverpool and Havre, bid us expect a large immigration the coming summer. The Germans, it is said, will be very numerous. Many of the better classes, apprehensive of troublous times at home, are coming to settle out West; and to the West, it is said, they will be a great accession. The Irish immigration will be extensive, but the enlistments for the war will absorb all the "able bodied men," it is feared. The immigration from Scotland is also expected to be heavy.

Two prisoners, handcuffed and chained together, made their escape from the cars, on their way to the Auburn, New York, Penitentiary. One of them feigned sickness, and desired to be taken to the platform.—When there, and the train was going thirty miles per hour, they threw themselves off. Before the train could be stopped, and the officers got back, they had disappeared, and could not be found. It was a daring, but successful feat.

The Religious Anniversaries will soon commence in New York. The pecuniary condition of the various societies is said to be of a very satisfactory character. Ten of them show an aggregate of contributions amounting to \$1,399,382, which is an increase of \$126,916 over last year. The receipts of the American Tract Society alone reach \$414,159, being an increase of \$29,539; and of the American Bible Society amount to \$395,000; increase \$48,458.

If a plump, juicy man, weighing one hundred lbs. were squeezed flat under a hydraulic press, seventy-five pounds of water would run out, and only twenty-five pounds of dry residue would remain. Now, such an experiment would not be very agreeable, especially if the man was alive when put under the press; but the fact is interesting, as showing us of what stuff we are made.

A want of sympathy leads to the greatest ignorance in the intellect as well as in the heart.

A day or two since, during the prevalence of a heavy gale, a water spout formed in the Delaware, a short distance below Gloucester, N. J., the top of which was carried over the land towards Red Bank. A short distance over the land it broke, and quite a number of fish, it is said, were scattered over the ground.

The Hon. Thomas H. Benton notifies his friends and constituents in the city of St. Louis, that he will not receive letters through the St. Louis Post Office because an anti-Benton man is Postmaster. He tells his correspondents to use Adams & Co's Express.

## SEETCHES OF THE CHARLOTTE, N.C. MINES.

The mining interest in this region of country has assumed an importance within a few months, which it has never enjoyed before. For many years the only metal sought by miners, has been gold—but latterly the copper which had been altogether overlooked are attracting the attention of capitalists. Five or six mines are now in active operation, under the care of companies in New York, and we are gratified to state that the prosperity of all of them are in the highest degree encouraging. It is our purpose to sketch some of these mines, supposing that our readers would be gratified to hear something of this new source of enterprise and wealth.

Eastward of Charlotte, about nine miles on the borders of the slate and granite is the Rhea mine. It is a very valuable tract of land for agricultural purposes, and has been long known as such in copper and gold. It has recently passed into the hands of a Northern Company styled the "Mecklenburg Gold and Copper Company," which is well provided with means, and who are about putting up necessary and ample machinery for the development of this valuable estate. It affords us great pleasure to state that preliminary explorations have demonstrated beyond all question the immense richness of this estate, both in Copper and Gold. The copper vein of pure pyrites, vertical in its descent, and more than three quarters of a mile in extent has been cut at the depth of sixty feet. At this point the vein is from 3 to 4 feet and increasing in volume as it descends. It is well defined and strongly guarded with wall, which circumstance, in connection with its vertical position, gives promise of enduring richness. This Company we have no doubt will be one of the most successful in the south. Other mines are likewise going forward with energy and speed, which we will notice hereafter, and to enable us to do this intelligently, we will thank our friends for any information on this important subject, which we may be able to furnish us.—*Charlotte, N. C. Whig.*

INTERESTING MEMORIAL.—People are in the habit of expressing surprise at any eccentricity in the weather; such, for instance, as the heavy snow storm of day before yesterday. The annexed note, handed to us by a friend, while it will remind our readers of a similar meteorological incident five years ago, presents an interesting memorial of a lamented statesman, who hardly ever penned an ordinary note without conveying some fact or idea impressive and instructive.—*Nat. Int., 19th inst.*

Thursday Morning, April 19, 1849.

My Dear Sir: I received your note last evening. The snow storm will delay our departure for Norfolk, and I shall be happy to see Gen. Mason any time to-day.

The 19th of April, 1775, was so hot a day that many British soldiers, on their return from "Concord fight," fell down on the march, quite overcome, and others lapsed the tongue like over-heated cattle and dogs. Here we are on the same day, four degrees further south, in the midst of a snow storm.

Yours truly,

Major GRAHAM. DANIEL WEBSTER.

A NEW METHOD OF FIRING GUNPOWDER UNDER WATER.—At a meeting of the Royal Institution, January 20th, Prof. Faraday referred to the following experiment: Some copper wire had been covered with sulphurated gutta percha, and after some months it was found that a film of sulphuret of copper had formed between the metal and the envelope. When half the gutta percha was cut away in any spot, and then the wire removed for about a quarter of an inch, so that the only conducting medium was the thin film of sulphuret adhering to the remaining gutta percha, it was found that an intense battery would cause this film to enter into intense ignition and fire gunpowder with the utmost ease. The experiment was shown in the lecture room of firing gunpowder at the end of eight miles of wire; and Mr. Faraday stated that he had seen it fired by this means through one hundred miles of covered wire immersed in a canal.

FAST FARMING.—Trying to do too much is a common error into which farmers often fall. Two men strive to do what four men can hardly do, and thus thousands of acres are run over, half crops. The land is run over: till worn out, sustaining year after year the unnatural tax, till its energies are entirely exhausted, and it fails to yield even a feeble crop, because its life is worn out.

The voters of Chicago, by a majority of 200 votes, have decided in favor of constructing a Tunnel under the river. It is supposed the Tunnel will answer the purpose of those of the present bridges. The bridges cost \$12,000 each, and the expense of repairs and tenders for 1853 was about \$2000 each. It is estimated that the Tunnel will prove a saving of money to the city in ten years, besides doing away with the bridge nuisance.

There died recently at the residence of his son, in Miami county, Indiana, Wm. Martingale, aged one hundred years, eleven months and sixteen days. The deceased had, at his death, living in Indiana, children, grand children, great-grand children, and great-great-grand children, there being five generations of the family living at the same time. The offspring of the deceased, at the time of his death, counting the dead and living, amounted to over two thousand persons.

DELAWARE.—The Tavernkeepers intend, in the event of the passage of the Maine Law in this State, to raise the price of meals, not permit the country people to bring their own blankets and sleep on the floor, but charge for bed; nor to feed their horses in the tavern yards with their own oats, but charge for all.

LIBERALISM.—Mr. Wheeler presented a petition from a number of inhabitants of Richland County, praying that the Legislature of Wisconsin would adjourn over on the 29th Jan., out of respect to the memory of Thomas Paine. On motion it was referred to the committee on charitable and religious institutions.

Flattery sets in the parlor, while plain dealing is kicked out of doors.

## ALWAYS DO WHAT IS RIGHT.—The truly

great are those who always do what is right. To be withheld from acting wisely and conscientiously, by motives of temporary policy or fear, is to behave not only like a coward, but like a traitor to the principles of justice. A man should think less what may be said of his conduct at the time, than of the verdict that may be pronounced a few years in advance. It is by neglecting this, by sacrificing principle to expediency, that character is lost; and character once lost, is with difficulty regained. Besides, the first decline from right leads to others. It is like the start in sliding down a hill.

But there is a worse feature than even this, in succumbing to baseness, meanness, or wrong. Habit soon drills the moral perceptions, so that in time, men come to perpetrate, without a remorseful pang, acts at which originally they would have been astounded. "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" is the indignant exclamation of many a person, who eventually commits the very deed abhorred. Arnold's treason grew up in his mind by slow degrees, nurtured by extravagance and supposed necessity. Washington, by always being rigidly correct, left behind a name that will never cease to be revered.

To say merely that "honesty is the best policy," and thus appeal to the selfish part of our nature, is a poor way to educate man to do right conscientiously. Better the nobler and higher ground that right should be done for right's sake.

We find the following in the Knickerbocker for April:

WHAT WILL YOU TAKE?—"In one of the neighboring villages in the Hoosier State," as we gather from a note to the editor, "not many miles from the banks of the Ohio, lives Judge B—, an eccentric character, who is ever ready to accommodate himself or others as occasion may offer. Being invited by a party of friends, whom he chanced to meet while passing a grocery, (one of these establishments peculiar to a small town, where 'lar, tra-cle and testaments,' and other 'caricatures' are 'sold by the small,') to step in and take a 'little something' for his stomach's sake, he readily consented; and although the variety of liquors was by no means extensive, he selected a bottle of 'the most fashionable' of your great metropolis, the freedom of choice was as readily granted; and the question was proposed—'Judge B—, what will you take?' The judge, after carefully surveying the stock in trade, for a few minutes, replied—'I believe I will take a grogery,' which, receiving, he politely wished his friends a pleasant time over their 'red eye,' and retired. He wasn't asked to 'take anything after that!'"

The following sentence, passed upon an old soaker by Judge Pratt, reminds us forcibly of the lamented Dicky Ricker's method of doing business—"Duty, how old are you?" "Fifty-three, your honor." "Duty, the enormity of your offence demands that you be sentenced to the State Prison for twenty years. But, Duty, you are reminded by the words of Holy Writ, that the days of a man's years are three score years and ten. I shall therefore, in clemency towards you, and in being guided by the scriptural limit of human life, sentence you to the State Prison for only seventeen years!" Duty was almost overwhelmed with a sense of his deep obligation to the clemency of the Judge.

A GOOD JOKE.—Two females escaped from the jail at Rome, N. Y., a few nights since. In the morning a constable was dispatched after them. On his way he overtook two "Young Ladies," who asked him for a ride, and he gallantly took them in his sleigh and carried them to Utica. It turned out that they were the "girls" he was after. But he didn't know it!

Talking comes natural to women. We suppose it is born in the dears. While man runs clear ashore for words, and has nothing more to say than a stone post, woman keeps up a flow of verbals as fast and as wide as Niagara. There is no more end to a woman's tongue than there is to a cart-wheel.

Mr. J. G. Moore, late assistant editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, contradicts the report that he is no more. It seems he fainted in the street and was reported "dead" by the news writers. He appeals from the Coroner.

The Giraffe tells of a young lass who went to a camp-meeting and came back full of the revival which they had, and who did nothing for the following week but sing,

"Shout, shout, we're gaining ground!"

She had the tune so pat, that all she said was but a continuation of that song, and not unfrequently the rhyme was not long for the tune. Old Joler slipped in and took a bone off the table, and just as he was making for the door, she sung out—

"If you don't go out I'll knock you down, Halle, hallelujah, You nasty stinking, flop-eared hound, O, glory hallelujah!"

A huge anchor, lying high and dry on a hill three hundred feet high and one thousand feet from the sea, at Sinope, fearfully records the terrific explosion of one unfortunate ship, while the half finished frame work of a new Turkish corvette on the stocks, which escaped all damage during and after the action, forms a strange contrast with all this havoc and ruin.

CURE FOR CONSTIPATION.—Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, acting upon a hint recently thrown out in Chambers Journal, has been working wonders with consumption patients, by having them well rubbed with warm olive oil.

The Delaware State Journal says much anxiety is felt for the peach crop, as the trees were in full bloom when the late snow storm was experienced. The most reliable accounts from Ohio represent the peach and apple crop as unharmed.

## REMINISCENCE OF THE BURR CONSPIRACY.

Mrs. Frances D. Gage is now upon a trip to the South, whence she is writing a series of letters to the St. Louis Republican. Passing Bayou Sara awakens in her mind a reminiscence of her childhood, which she thus sets down in her letter:

When it became necessary for Thomas Jefferson to proclaim Aaron Burr and Harman Blennerhassett traitors to the Government, it sent a shock hardly to be conceived of in this day, to the hearts of the Buckeye boys about Marietta. Large numbers of them, suspecting no evil, had enlisted in the service under Blennerhassett, and were all ready to bid "good by" to homes and friends, and go, as they supposed, to settle a new colony in the West. One farmer, who was at the same time a mechanic, had contrived to build two barges (as they were then called) for the use of Mr. Burr, one-half were already completed, and the crews and provisions ready, and the rest in rapid process of being finished, when the fearful proclamation came, the blasting of hope to all engaged. All laid down their plans, and abandoned the enterprise, but three, whose names need not be called. Blennerhassett was not in his palace home on the island, and his beautiful and accomplished wife was left to brave many indignities alone. These three young men, full of nerve and ardor, resolved to save Mrs. B., who was much loved by those who lived her neighbors, and who to this day spurn the slanders heaped upon her. They manned their large, eluded the vigilance of the guards, slipped down in the night to the lowest point of the "Fairly Island," took Mrs. B. on board, and escaped with her in safety.

At Bayou Sara, rendezvous had been appointed, where Burr was to meet six men, there they found him. Quite a number of his followers with the order that then stirred the bosoms of the young men for adventure, for the hunt and chase, and the excitement of border life and the warfare with the savages, were collected together. Burr told them that his plans had failed, that he meant them no harm, but had intended to have led them to wealth and honor. He intimated that in the commencement of the enterprise he had the sanction of the Government. But the change of affairs between the French and Spanish Governments brought about by the success of Bonaparte and the growing friendship between our country and Great Britain, had induced Jefferson to withdraw his aid and to plunge him and his followers into shame and danger. He made a beautiful address to the young men, advising them to high effort, to honesty, sobriety and industry, and weeping, shook hands with each and bade them farewell.

One of the three from Marietta, whom I well knew afterwards, and whose children still live, changed clothes with the traitor, giving his linen woolsey hunting shirt and fox skin cap for the "outlaw's" broadcloth and fur, and upon the banks of Bayou Sara the traitor and his party parted. So often had I heard the tale of this wild adventure told, with the stirring incidents connected with it, that I almost fancied I could see some relic of the past upon its sandy point. But alas! even the memory of these deeds is almost effaced from the records of time.

It was whispered in my ear some time ago, (though not breathed aloud) by the old men of the time, that Jefferson had at first entered into the plans of Burr and promised him patronage. It is a strange coincidence that even on this boat, near the Bayou Sara, an article from an almost undisputed source should present itself as proof of this statement. So often had I heard the tale of this wild adventure told, with the stirring incidents connected with it, that I almost fancied I could see some relic of the past upon its sandy point. But alas! even the memory of these deeds is almost effaced from the records of time.

Humboldt's visit was in 1804; Burr's expedition in 1806; the proclamation and trial in 1808. The three young men before alluded to, after parting with Burr, carried Mrs. B. on to New Orleans to her husband, and then separated—two of them, brothers, settled on wilderness lands near Vicksburg, which was then called Walnut Hills, the other, after a few months, returned to Ohio, and died there, now dead, and I doubt if their descendants have ever half of them heard the tale of the chivalry of their grandfathers.

A Western Justice of the Peace ordered a witness to "come up and be sworn." He was informed that the person was deaf and dumb. "I don't care," said the justice, passionately, "whether he is or not—here is the Constitution of the United States before me. It guarantees to every man the right of speech; and so long as I have the honor of a seat on this bench, it shall neither be violated nor invaded. What the constitution guarantees to a man, he shall have, I reckon." This is the same Judge who decided that a man who had lost his eyes and wore glass ones, had voted illegally because he was not naturalized, (natural-eyes-ed.)

SALERATERS.—What is saleratus?—Wood is burned to ashes; ashes are fixated—ley is the result. Ley is evaporated by boiling—black salts is the residuum. The salts undergo a purification by another process we change potash into pearlsh.

Now put these in sacks, and place them over a distillery wash tub, where the fermentation evolves carbonic acid gas and the pearlsh absorbs and renders it solid; the product being heavier, dryer, and whiter than the pearlsh. It is now saleratus.

How much salts of ley and carbonic acid can a human stomach bear and remain healthy is a question for saleratus eaters.

One of the happiest hymenial epigrams that we ever remember, is the following upon a late marriage.—Married, in Pine Grove, Alabama, Mr. Jonas Pillow to Miss Sarah Scripture, both of that place.

Some keep the Scripture for a show—Lettered and gilt, on their bureau—And some to dust and moths degrade it; But Jonas took the wiser part—He pressed the Scripture to his heart—And even on his pillow laid it."

A New York paper announces the death of Prof. Wilson ("Christopher North") on the 24 of this month, aged 66 years.

## HOW TO USE THE HOE IN THE GARDEN.

There are those who think that if a working hand is too stupid for anything else, he can hoe in the garden. They labor under a great mistake. There is no branch of fancy or horticultural skill that requires as much judgment and skill, as the proper use of the hoe in the garden. A garden worker, be he black or white, that has no knowledge of the roots of plants, and their functions, has no more business with a hoe in his hand in the garden, than has "the old black sow" with her nose in the Tulip bed. Is there a young melon, squash or cucumber to hoe around, he strikes in with a plantation hoe, the blade of which is six inches broad. The hill is left clean, the soil is light, but from the ignorance of the worker of the nature of the roots how they thread the ground in all directions, in search of food, the broad blade of the hoe has cut every fibre of root but the tap root, the plant lingers along in a sickly condition, and the proprietor concludes his soil does not suit melons and cucumbers, and so with all the young crops. The worker should consider what he is hoeing for. If it is to mutilate the roots, he is doing right to hold the hoe so as that each stroke the blade is buried in the earth, under the plant, the eye coming in close contact with the stem; But if he would preserve the roots to draw nourishment to perfect the plant, he will hold the hoe so that the blade does not go under the plant, and only go as deep as is necessary to break the surface in the immediate vicinity. Gardeners, you should tell your servants the Fable of the Bear and Fly; how in his efforts to kill the fly, he killed his master.

ROBBED HIMSELF.—A Mr. Hise of Jackson town ship, who, as we are informed, had sold his farm a short time since, received his money (\$1,000 in gold) on Thursday evening last, and putting it into a carpet sack which he hung upon his bed post, went to sleep. In the morning the sack and money were gone—all he had in the world. To add to his misfortune, too, he had contracted for another farm, and was to pay for it the next day.

During the day (Friday) the carpet sack was found in a hollow poplar stump near his barn with the pocket-book in it but no money there; the thief had secured what he wanted.

On Friday night, Mrs. Hise was awakened by her husband getting out of bed. She arose and watched him. He went to the barn, and after searching a little while came out with the money in his hand, and went to the stump where the carpet sack had been put. She now awakened him, when to his great joy he found that all was not lost.

He had, doubtless, when in his sleep, become uneasy about his money (on the first night) and got up and hid it; the second night, feeling it was not secure where it was, he was removing it to a more secret place.

Fortunately for him, his wife detected him in his surreptitious wandering, and saved their all.—*Greenbury (Ind) Press.*

The wisdom of the injunction uttered by Sam. Weller, Senior, to his boys of "sliders," is exemplified by the case of a youth nineteen years of age, described as slim built and of effeminate appearance, who is now in Kings county jail for having two more wives than the law allows. His three wives were widowed, aged respectively, thirty, forty, and forty five years. "The first wife is trying to procure bail, the second is prosecuting him, and the third is repining because of his absence. He alleges that in each case the widow was the aggressor. Were he in Utah, he might, in time, rival Governor Brigham Young.

Old reader, beware of self-righteousness. Open sin kills thousands of souls. Self-righteousness kills its tens of thousands. Go and study humility with the great apostle of the Gentiles. Go and sit with Paul at the foot of the cross.—Give up your secret pride. Cast away your vain ideas of your own goodness.—Be thankful if you have grace, but never glory in it for a moment. Work for God and Christ with heart and soul, and mind, and strength, but never dream for a second of placing confidence in any work of your own.

AN ARTIFICIAL MEX.—The "Memorial Bordaids," states that not far from St. Sevre, there is living an old military man who has a false leg and a false arm, both moveable by means of springs, a glass eye, a complete set of false teeth, a nose of silver, covered with a substance perfectly resembling flesh, and a silver plate replacing part of the skull. He bears on his breast the Cross of the Legion of Honor, in the campaigns of Egypt, Italy and Russia; at Waterloo, Jena, Austerlitz, Wagram and Waterloo.